

PET'S TRIP BILLED TO DODD CAMPAIGN

'64 Expenses Also Included
6 Capital-Miami Flights

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — Among the campaign expenditures of 1964 that Senator Thomas J. Dodd filed with the Secretary of State of Connecticut was the cost of shipping his dog from Washington to Groton, Conn.

The list of expenditures that the Democrat filed on Dec. 3, 1964, with Ella T. Grasso, the Secretary of State, also shows that he charged as "expenditures for election" bills from a liquor dealer and private clubs here, the cost of six air tickets to and from Miami, and gasoline bills from oil companies at least 10 months before the election.

These and other expenditures are being examined by the Senate ethics committee, which is inquiring into charges of misconduct brought against the Connecticut Senator by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, Washington columnists.

Copies Held by Panel

Under Connecticut law, candidates are required to file detailed lists of contributions and expenditures that must remain open for public inspection for 15 months after the election. Although the lists submitted by Mr. Dodd's campaign treasurer were destroyed last February on the expiration of the 15 months, they had been copied earlier by persons in the employ of the columnists.

Airline tickets issued against the Senator's credit card in Washington on Nov. 11, 1963—a year before the election—show that he shipped a "pet dog" weighing 52 pounds and a "large dog kennel" from Washington to Groton, an airfield not far from his home in Northampton. The cost of shipping the dog was \$6.24, that of the kennel \$15.

These costs were incorporated in a bill for \$1,967.72 sent to the Senator by American Airlines on Dec. 24, and carried over to a bill for \$2,065.71 sent him on Jan. 23, 1964.

On May 2, 1964, Michael V. O'Hare, who had charge of the Senator's accounts in his Washington office, forwarded a list of bills to Edward F. Sullivan, who was in charge of Mr. Dodd's Hartford office, to be paid from a fund called "Testimonial for U.S. Senator Thomas J. Dodd" on deposit in the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company in Hartford.

Among the items on the list was "Schneider's Liquors . . . 176.40." "Schneider's Liquor Store is at 300 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., in Washington.

On Oct. 10, Mr. O'Hare sent another list of bills to Mr. Sullivan, including one from Schneider's for \$129.19.

In the list of expenditures filed by Matthew M. Moriarty, treasurer of the Dodd for Senator Committee, with the Connecticut Secretary of State and signed by Mr. Dodd are two items that read:

"Schneiders — Luncheons — 129.19

"Schneiders — Buffet Lunches—450.10"

Total Differences Unclear

It is not clear why the total of the two items on the list of campaign expenditures is larger than those forwarded by Mr. O'Hare.

On Feb. 22, 1964, Mr. O'Hare forwarded to Mr. Sullivan a bill from the Congressional Country Club for \$131.13. On July 1, he forwarded a bill for \$39.78, and on Aug. 1 a third for \$50.84. The total of the three was \$221.75.

In the list of expenditures submitted to the Secretary of State is an item reading across the three columns of the official form:

"The Congressional C.C. . . . political meetings in Wash. . . . 221.75"

On Nov. 16, 1963, Mr. O'Hare sent Mr. Sullivan a bill from the New York Athletic Club for \$181.65, and on Feb. 22, 1964, another for \$20.42.

In the list of campaign expenditures are two items that read:

"N. Y. Athletic Club . . . 181.65"

"The N. Y. Athletic Club . . . rooms & serv. . . . 20.4."

Further Expenses Listed

On Sept. 1, 1964, Mr. O'Hare sent Mr. Sullivan a bill from the University Club in Washington for \$30.40, and on Oct. 1, 1964, one for \$89.22—a total of \$119.62.

In the campaign expenditures list is an item for:

"The University Club subsistence—food & service \$119.62."

On Feb. 22, 1964, Mr. O'Hare sent Mr. Sullivan a bill from the Humble Oil and Refining Company on the Senator's credit card for \$118.75. The same amount is listed in the campaign expenditures as "auto expense."

On Feb. 22, 1964, Mr. O'Hare sent Mr. Sullivan two bills from the Gulf Oil Corporation for \$112.29 and \$52.26, and on May 2 a third for \$14.83—a total of \$179.38. This same total is set down in the campaign report and credited to "auto expenses."

Bills from Texaco, Inc., for \$202.05 and \$12.90, which Mr. O'Hare sent to Mr. Sullivan on Feb. 22 and May 2, 1964, are also listed in the campaign expenditures.

Six airline fares between Baltimore or Washington and Miami in May, 1964, totalling \$484.95, were included in a bill from American Airlines on June 24 for \$621.94.

The Internal Revenue Service is known to be looking into the question of whether Mr. Dodd used any campaign funds for personal expenses. Campaign funds are not taxable, but any funds used for private expenditures must be reported as income.

More Questions on Dodd

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The disclosure during the past two weeks that Senator Thomas J. Dodd on several occasions submitted two bills for the same air trip has added to the eddifficulties of the Connecticut Democrat whose conduct is the subject of an investigation by the Senate Ethics Committee.

Two weeks ago today, after the first disclosures of double billings, John F. Sonnett, the Senator's counsel, said a through review was being made of Mr. Dodd's air travel expense for the past five years. He said then that the review would take several days, and he was confident it would reveal that "any error" was the fault of Michael V. O'Hare, former employe who had charge of the Senator's accounts. Mr. O'Hare said that any double billings he made were at the express orders of the Senator. This week Mr. Sonnett said he hoped the review would be completed next week.

Senator Dodd has always been pretty much a loner in the Senate. A Senator who lets his temper get out of control, takes the floor to criticize the majority leader, questions the motives of his colleagues—all of which the Connecticut Democrat has done on occasion—cannot expect to be one of the club's most popular members.

Nevertheless, there was considerable sympathy for Mr. Dodd when he responded to the "misconduct" charges of Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, newspaper columnists, by filing a libel and conspiracy suit against them, and asking for the current investigation by the Senate Ethics Committee.

Mr. Dodd, it was felt, had been victimized by former employes who had rifled his files with intent to discredit him. Unquestionably, with some Senators, this feeling had in it an element of personal apprehension, but generally the sympathy was genuine.

Consequently there is considerable puzzlement here about the actions of Mr. Dodd and his own counsel, John F. Sonnett. Some of these actions seem to observers almost calculated to antagonize the members of the committee, dis-

sipate the sympathy that existed and sow doubts.

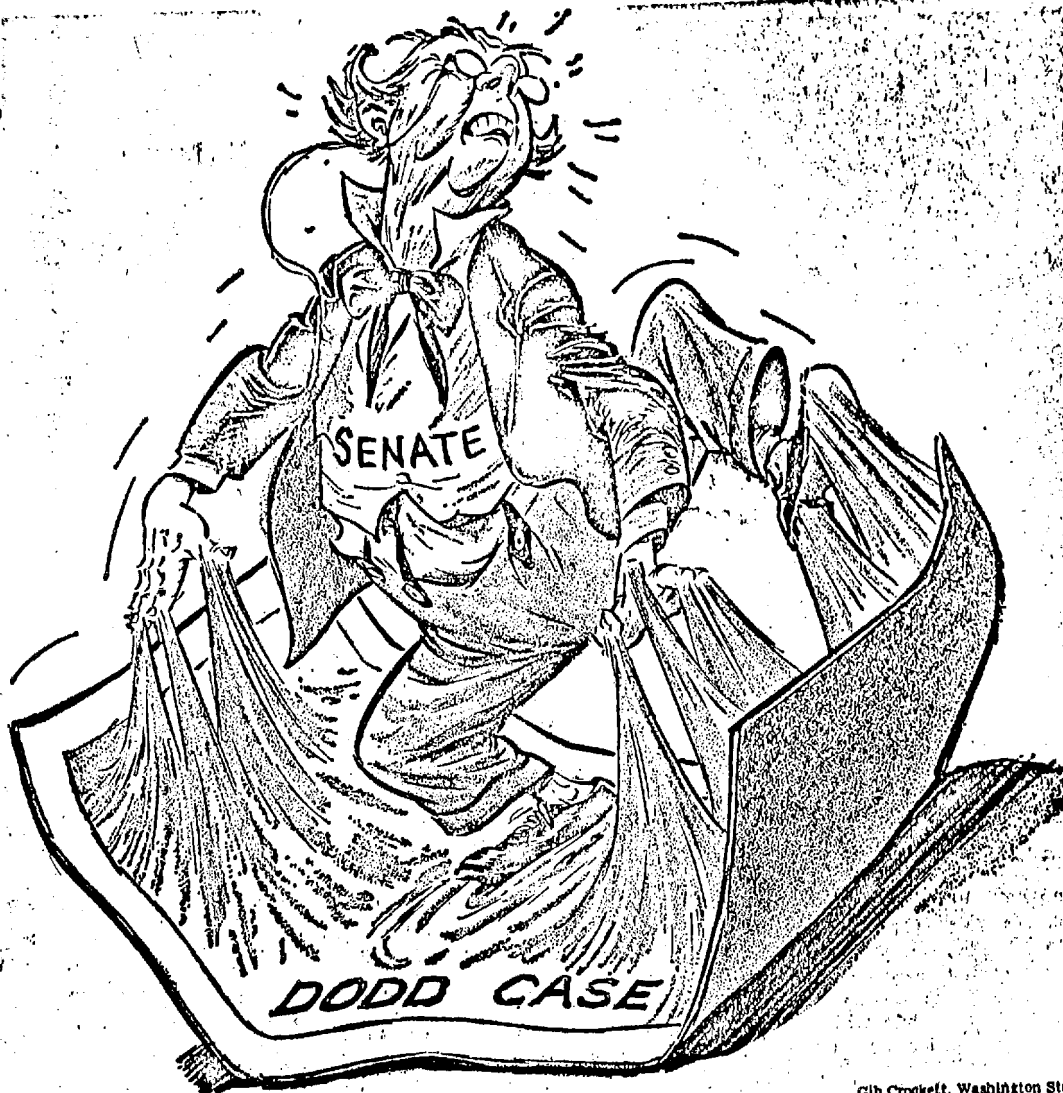
Almost at the outset, Mr. Dodd angered the committee—and particularly Chairman John Stennis and Vice Chairman Wallace Bennett—by suggesting that its counsel, Benjamin R. Fern, was being permitted to introduce hearsay evidence. The anger was compounded when Mr. Dodd asked that Mr. Bennett be disqualified from participation in any final decision of the committee because he was "not unbiased" and had made a "prejudgment" of the facts.

Mr. Sonnett has a deserved reputation as a trial lawyer, but a Senate investigation is not a trial, and members of a Senate committee are not jurors drawn by lot from a jury wheel. Many observers thought he made a mistake—at least at the beginning—in employing a tone and tactics more adapted to a trial than to a Senate inquiry. When Mr. Sonnett edged his questions to James P. Boyd, Mr. Dodd's former administrative assistant, with sarcasm, Mr. Stennis pulled him up short. (Mr. Sonnett would probably have abandoned this familiar court room device anyway, for he proved no match for Mr. Boyd, who was getting all the laughs.)

No Social Relationships

Again, some observers thought Mr. Sonnett made a mistake in tactics when he sought to establish that the four former employes of Mr. Dodd had taken the documents to be revenged for having been sacked when the Senator discovered what Mr. Sonnett called the "social relationship" between Mr. Boyd and Marjorie Carpenter, a divorcee who had been the Senator's secretary, and between Michael V. O'Hare, another aide, and Terry Golden, a secretary. Mr. Stennis made clear very quickly that the committee was going to limit itself to the charges made against Mr. Dodd and was not going to explore "social relationships."

But, in the view of most observers, Senator Dodd made his greatest error when he reneged on his offer to cooperate fully with the committee. He willingly made



Gib Crockett, Washington Star.

available documents from his file relating to his relationship with Julius Klein, a Chicago public relations man. His aim was to refute the columnists' charges that he had gone to West Germany in April, 1964, to help Mr. Klein "hang onto his clients," and to sustain his own contention that the "sole purpose" of the trip was to interview Bogdan N. Stashinsky, a confessed Soviet agent and murderer who had been convicted and sentenced to eight years in October, 1962.

The Senator refused, however, to make available any records relating to the use of proceeds from four testimonial dinners and cocktail parties between November, 1961, and March, 1965. The columnists had charged he had di-

verted these proceeds to his personal use though they had been raised as campaign funds. Nor would the Senator make available any records on regular contributions and expenditures in his 1964 campaign, or on financial dealings with certain companies and individuals.

A Shift in Tactics

This means that the committee has had to subpoena records from banks, insurance companies and certain businesses and individuals with whom Mr. Dodd was involved. (It will not issue any subpoena to Mr. Dodd because it does not wish to be put in the position of seeming to force him into self-incrimination.)

On May 26, Mr. Dodd dropped

10 of the 14 claims originally made against the columnists. The retained claims deal largely with the allegations concerning Mr. Klein. Those dropped related to the allegations on diversion of campaign funds and compensation from companies and individuals for "favors" done. Mr. Dodd contended that the claims relating to financial matters had been dropped to expedite the suit.

As a plaintiff in the libel suit, Mr. Dodd can remove the allegations of financial misconduct from consideration. But he cannot remove them from consideration by the Ethics Committee before which, because of his withholding of records, he now stands, in the view of many observers here, in the role of defendant.